

cried, "Give us *Liberty*, or give us *Death*," literally crying out in our National halls of legislation, and in all places, "Give us *Slavery*, or give us *Death*!" No one ever dared stand up for the world as the nation is actuated by this *American cry* (*per se*). And well do we deserve the right one which the half barbarous negro hurled towards the hypocritical flag of our nation.

CARLOS.

From the *American Statesman*.

THE CRISIS OF 1850—ITS CONSEQUENCES.

By the census of the United States, the ratio upon which the political power of the nation is distributed among the States, is determined. The consequence of its results, one section of

(columns of fractions, and the delegation is as follows)

	Free	Slave	Pop.	Slaves
Maryland	9	9	1860	18
Virginia	1	9	15	12
North Carolina	5	1	9	6
South Carolina	4	1	9	6
Georgia	5	2	8	7
Alabama	4	2	7	6
Mississippi	3	4	4	4
Louisiana	3	1	4	4
Florida	1	1	1	1
Texas	1	1	1	1
Arkansas	1	1	1	2
Missouri	1	1	10	8
Kentucky	6	1	5	5

	61	17	90	78
RECAPITULATION.	150	101		
Eastern States	-	31	23	
Middle States	-	64	38	
Western States	-	6	3	
Southern States	-	90	78	
	230	211		
Population in 1850	2,222,000			
Double two-fifths of slaves	1,200,000			
Population represented	2,192,573			
Total number of Representatives	211			

The apparent discrepancy of one member between the population and representation is chiefly from the fact, that a State is entitled to

to penetrate the mists in which its industrial and agricultural progress is shrouded, and to increase per cent. of the population in the same period 1840 was 35,95 per cent.; 1850, 46,74; 1860, 54,94. It is evident, therefore, that the population shall have increased in the same ratio as during the ten years ending 1840, the number still be nearly 90,000, and the whole number, the slaves will amount to 3,000,000.

During the present ten years we have had a large influx from Europe, and a smaller one from Africa, and likewise a war with Mexico, and emigration to California to diminish it. If we suppose that the average annual immigration, to a certain extent, the foreign emigration, and the loss by war and other causes, shall be less than the ratio of increase for the ten years ending 1840, in the same degree as that is less than the ratio of increase for the same

one representative, however smaller population. The House has been divided into two equal parts, the Senate of the state of powers in the House. As between the Atlantic and the Western States, the Atlantic States are more numerous than the Western States.

Atlantic States	118
Western States	118

But let us turn to the vote for a President of the United States.

By the addition of two Senatorial votes to the number of Representatives in Congress from a State having thirty or more Representatives, the power are greatly increased. New York at present has thirty-five representatives in the House of Representatives. Delaware one. The total number of the former has only thirty-six and the latter has only one. In such cases the representation is grossly unequal, and the inequality is, as one of our writers says,

	1854	Estimate of 1860	Estimate of 1870	1880
Maine	283,793	600,000	600,000	600,000
N. Hampshire	200,000	400,000	400,000	606,612
Vermont	291,945	300,000	300,000	306,308
Massachusetts	737,690	850,000	850,000	850,000
Whole New England	1,493,428	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,562,920
Connecticut	399,978	330,000	330,000	330,000

New York	2,428,976	2,780,000	3,000,000		
New Jersey	373,306	416,000	434,297	Connecticut	- 5
Pennsylvania	1,724,033	2,125,000	2,266,843		
Ohio	1,519,467	1,850,000	1,990,675	MIDDLE STATES	24
Indiana	683,866	960,000	1,077,456		
Michigan	212,267	370,000	451,586	New York - 32	New Jersey - 6
Illinois	476,183	735,000	865,922	Pennsylvania - 25	Delaware - 3

[illegible]

<p>If we make a comparison between the fifteen free States and the fifteen slaveholding States, it will present the following result:</p>		<p>166 105</p>
Free States	<p>8,567,007 13,293,937</p>	
Slave States	<p>{ 4,724,634 free 5,974,590 free. { 2,487,213 slave 3,000,000 slave.</p>	
<p>If we make a comparison between the Atlantic States, comprising the Eastern and Middle States, and the Southern States, we shall find the following result:</p>		
Eastern States	-	133 94
Middle States	-	77 39
Western Free States	-	40 22
Southern States	-	50 30

comprising the Western States, the result will be as follows:	110	105
By this estimate, the vote of the Democratic		

Atlantic States 16,944, 822 1,342, 700 Increase,
Western States 3,776,972 9,722,796 3,354,854

Such are some of the results produced by the census of 1850. If we suppose the increase of population during the present ten years to be in as great a ratio as it was between 1840 and 1850, the census of 1860 will exceed our estimate by 1,000,000; and would probably give rise to no variation in these details, and not at all affect the general conclusions that may be drawn from them.

The census of 1850 has been so generally received; on the other hand, it has constantly de-

But let us proceed to the distribution of the political power.

The number of Representatives is at present formed by the election of one Representative for every 70,560 persons in each State. The present basis of representation is therefore unequal, unless such basis should be retained after the next census, it will be unequal still more.

Between the North and the South the vote is divided thus:

Presidential vote of free States . . . 165
Do do slave States . . . 160

Thus we see the rate of taxation and the power of the country will, after the next census, be distributed among the different sections in the following manner:

Slave States . . . 160
The census of 1850, and hence close this lengthy digression, I have now reached the point where consequences flowing from this distribution of power, which are of intense importance to every citizen, will be made manifest.

Now will this political power conduct itself during the next twelve years? Will it continue to be used in the same manner?

On the other hand, if the basis of representation after the next census is fixed at or near 100,000, and adding 4 Representatives for every fraction of 50,000 persons, the House will comprise about the present number of members. In making the foregoing calculations, we have supposed 100,000 to be the basis after the next census, with an additional Representative for every fraction of 50,000 persons, as found by any one who will make the estimate; that the general conclusion will not be materially affected by the adoption of any other basis; and persons necessary to choose a Representative. The relative proportions of different parts of the country are naturally made more exact.

Upon this basis, the number of Representatives in Congress from each State is as follows:

	1890.
Maine	4
New Hampshire	4
Vermont	4
Massachusetts	10
Rhode Island	2
Connecticut	4
Delaware	1
MD.	3
PA.	31
NY.	25

New York	.....	34	30
New Jersey	.....	34	30
Pennsylvania	.....	24	23
Delaware	.....	1	1
.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	64	59
Ohio	.....	21	20
Indiana	.....	19	11
Michigan	.....	3	5
Illinois	.....	3	3
Minnesota	.....	1	1
.....	.....	45	50

The representation from the Southern States is of a more complex character. The fifth of the States represented with the free population is Georgia. If we estimate the number of slaves in 1850 at 250,000, and the number of whites at 100,000, we have eighteen members to the House of Representatives. In all our estimates, Delaware is represented as one member, and the population does not

To make a distribution of the representation among the several States, the fluctuations of the slave population must be kept in view. Since 1830, the slave population of Maryland and Virginia has been decreasing at the rate of 100,000 annually, while in the other States it has been stationary in a greater or less ratio, which it is unnecessary to state here, and which is not material to the present argument. Regarding these circumstances, the free population gains and the slave population loses a Representative in consequence, not only, but not valuing it as intelligence and a spirit of emulation to the surrounding neighborhood. It is the design of the Institution to make eminently practical use of the slave population, by giving a literary and moral training to the mind, to uphold the true "dignity of labor," as far as possible, to alternate manual with intellectual labor, and to improve the physical and mental powers.

The President and Professors are men well calculated to advance the interests of such an Institution, to mould the character of the youth

